Educational Rights and Whistleblower Protection in Hungarian Medical Education: Evidence from a Central European Administrative Court Case

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Abstract:

This paper examines a recent Hungarian administrative court case that raises significant questions concerning educational rights, governance, and whistleblower protection within Central European medical education. Utilizing documentary legal analysis, we evaluate a 2025 petition supported by submissions from the Ombudsman, the European Union's fundamental rights framework, and internal university regulations. The case concerns the exclusion from anatomy laboratories despite full-time enrollment, implicating the Hungarian Higher Education Act, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and institutional Study and Examination Regulations. The findings highlight issues such as the suppression of protected disclosures, inconsistent enforcement of attendance and registration policies, infrastructural overcrowding, deterioration of assessment materials, and selective enforcement of conduct regulations. These issues are contextualized within Hungary's Whistleblower Protection Act (Act XXV/2023), national higher education legislation, and the European Higher Education Area (EHEA)/Standards for Quality Assurance (ESG). The paper advocates for reforms aimed at increasing transparency, ensuring equitable treatment, and achieving compliance with accreditation standards.

Introduction

Hungarian medical faculties operate within a structured framework comprising national legislation (Act CCIV/2011), institutional policies (Study & Examination Regulations), and European standards such as the EU Charter and ESG criteria for the European Higher Education Area. These instruments collectively ensure equal treatment, fair procedures, and transparent assessment, thereby guiding both internal and external quality assurance processes associated with accreditation. Recent empirical studies confirm that systemic disparities impact international medical students across Hungary, not limited to a single institution. Pusztai et al. (2022) reported that 67.5% of international students enrolled in Hungarian medical programs discontinued their studies prior to graduation, in contrast to approximately 20% of domestically funded students, with self-financing status and slow credit accumulation identified as significant predictors of attrition.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

- National Higher Education Law. Act CCIV/2011 frames student rights/remedies and institutional duties across Hungarian higher education.
- Whistleblower Protection. Act XXV/2023 implements the EU Whistleblowing Directive, requiring confidential channels and prohibiting retaliation against public-interest disclosures.
- EU Charter (Arts. 21 & 47). Prohibits discrimination (incl. age/nationality) and guarantees an effective remedy/fair hearing.
- EHEA/ESG Standards. ESG articulates expectations for internal/external quality assurance—equity of access, transparent assessment, resource adequacy—which accreditation bodies use as reference criteria.
- Institutional Regulations. Study & Examination Regulations (English edition) govern registration, signatures, attendance thresholds, assessment, and legal remedy steps at the university level.

Methodology

We conduct documentary legal analysis of a 2025 Hungarian administrative court filing and annexed exhibits (correspondence, policy extracts, witness statements, and photographic evidence), triangulated with national legislation, EU instruments, and quality assurance standards (ESG). The analysis uses thematic coding to identify patterns of obstruction, inconsistency, and unequal treatment.

Summarized archived evidence:

4.1 Suppression of Protected Disclosures

Evidence indicates the removal of lawful, public interest whistleblower communications from student channels during an ongoing Ombudsman case—behavior that contradicts the confidentiality and anti-retaliation principles established by Act XXV/2023.

4.2 Inconsistent Policy Enforcement (FM/CV)

Testimony indicates that FM/CV registered students may attend practical sessions in specific departments while being restricted in others, thereby compromising the principles of equal treatment as stipulated by university regulations and EU law.

4.3 Overcrowding and Procedural Entrapment

Official emails acknowledge room capacity below enrollment, with QR code attendance gaps and after-the-fact adjustments. Such conditions can breach ESG expectations for adequate resources and fair assessment frameworks.

4.4 Quality of Educational Materials

Photographic documentation of degraded anatomical specimens used in high-stakes exams conflicts with ESG's emphasis on appropriate learning resources and assessment validity, creating a double barrier when paired with denied practice access.

4.5 Selective Conduct Enforcement

Records show tolerance of certain peer conduct violations. In contrast, procedural strictness is applied to others, which risks indirect discrimination contrary to Article 21 of the EU Charter and institutional equal treatment duties.

4.6 Systemic Context: Attrition Risk

Hungarian medical training has documented attrition pressures; inconsistent rules, overcrowding, and resource issues can magnify dropout risk—particularly for international students—per empirical work on Hungarian medical attrition.

5. Discussion

The pattern—suppressed disclosures, inconsistent enforcement of policies across various departments, insufficient capacity for students due to the institution enrolling significantly more students than its infrastructural facilities can accommodate, and questionable assessment materials for dissection specimens in the cadaver laboratories—as well as the denial of entry into the anatomy practical laboratories based on preconditions not supported by any internal policy manual—indicates weaknesses in governance and quality assurance. These issues impact both human rights, as outlined in the EU Charter, and accreditation standards, such as the ESG. Institutions that fail to align their practices with regulatory requirements and ESG-compliant quality assurance mechanisms risk undermining student trust and attracting scrutiny from ombudsmen and quality assurance authorities, especially in contexts involving whistleblower protections.

6. Policy Recommendations

1. Codify equal access for registered repeaters (FM/CV) within course rules and handbooks; publish explicit lab attendance rights when registered.
2. Capacity-linked enrollment controls and contingency plans to prevent constructive exclusion and ad hoc attendance policies.
3. Assessment/materials audits (internal + external) to ensure specimen quality and validity per ESG.
4. Protected disclosure channels separated from peer moderation, aligned with Act XXV/2023.
5. Transparent conduct enforcement with published criteria and consistent procedures to avoid indirect discrimination under EU Charter Art. 21.
6. Periodic compliance reviews map institutional rules to national law and ESG and are reported to governance and QA actors.

7. Conclusion

This case highlights the importance of aligning micro-level decisions with macro-level legal and quality assurance frameworks. Ensuring consistency with Act CCIV/2011, Act XXV/2023, the EU Charter, ESG, and institutional regulations is crucial for protecting students' interests, maintaining high standards of quality, and upholding international credibility.

References

- Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (English trans., University of Pécs).
- NATLEX summary: Act CCIV/2011 and implementing decrees (ILO).
- Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection) — overviews.
- Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Official Journal; Articles 21 & 47).
- ESG 2015: Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the EHEA (ENQA).
- ESG background & download hub (EQAR / EHEA).
- [REDACTED UNIVERSITY]: Study & Examination Regulations (EN, 20241211).
- Pusztai, G., DemeterKarászi, Z., Alter, E., et al. (2022). Administrative data analysis of student attrition in Hungarian medical training. BMC Medical Education, 22:317.

Cover Letter – Formal Submission to the Hungarian Administrative Court

President of the Court
Administrative Division
Budapest Capital Court
Szalay utca 16, 1055 Budapest

Date: July 02, 2025

Subject: Formal Submission Regarding Academic Rights Violation – Ref. Case #86019

Dear President of the Court,

I, [REDACTED AUTHOR], am submitting the enclosed documents regarding an ongoing complaint concerning the denial of academic rights at [REDACTED UNIVERSITY]. This matter has been officially registered with the Hungarian Ombudsman and the European Commission and has been brought to the notice of the U.S. Embassy. This submission is made in person to ensure a documented and verified delivery for institutional record and review. The purpose of this delivery is to notify your office formally and to establish a complete record of all relevant materials about this investigation and complaint. I kindly request a written or stamped acknowledgment of receipt.

Enclosed Documents:

- Memorandum: Academic Rights Violation at [REDACTED UNIVERSITY]

- Timeline of Events and Evidence

- Relevant Email Correspondence

- Legal Citations from [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] Policy (SZMSZ) and EU Charter

- Official Complaint Ref: #86019

Sincerely,

[REDACTED AUTHOR]

U.S. and E.U. Citizens
Budapest, Hungary

Formal Petition to the Hungarian Administrative Court
Name: [REDACTED AUTHOR]
Address: [Hungarian address – provided upon request]
Citizenship: U.S. and E.U. citizen (Hungarian resident)
University: [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] – Faculty of Medicine
Case Reference: Denial of Laboratory Access despite Full-Time Registration
English Version
To the Honorable Judges of the Hungarian Administrative Court,

I, [REDACTED AUTHOR], respectfully submit this petition because my right to access critical components of my education was unfairly obstructed. As a full-time registered medical student at [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] during the 2024–2025 academic year, I was repeatedly denied access to the mandatory dissection laboratories, despite meeting all formal educational requirements.
This ongoing denial not only violated my rights under [REDACTED UNIVERSITY]'s Study and Examination Regulations but also contradicts broader protections granted by the Hungarian Education Act and the European Charter of Student Rights.
Throughout the semester, I made numerous good-faith efforts to resolve the matter internally, including contacting faculty and administrators. When these avenues failed, I formally submitted a complaint to the Hungarian Ombudsman (Ref #86019), informed the European Commission of Higher Education, and notified the U.S. Embassy in Budapest as a dual citizen affected by potential educational discrimination abroad.
This petition is submitted with humility and seriousness. I request the Court's attention to the enclosed documentation, which includes my registration proof, correspondence with the university, and official case records. I respectfully request that the Court examine whether a violation has occurred and issue appropriate findings, recommendations, or legal remedies to restore my educational access and standing.

Attached Documents:
- Appendix A: Proof of Registration and CV/FM Status
- Appendix B: Emails Showing Repeated Denial of Access
- Appendix C: Hungarian Ombudsman Complaint (Ref #86019)
- Appendix D: U.S. Embassy Notification Confirmation
- Appendix E: Timeline of Events (2024–2025 Academic Year)
- Appendix F: Legal References (Semmelweis SZMSZ & Education Law Excerpts)

Magyar Verzió
[REDACTED AUTHOR], hivatalos kérelmet nyújtok be a Magyar Közigazgatási Bírósághoz, mivel a Semmelweis Egyetem Anatómiai Tanszéke megsértette az oktatáshoz való jogomat azáltal, hogy a 2024–2025-ös tanév során, teljes idejű hallgatói státuszom ellenére, többször megtagadta tőlem a bonctermi gyakorlatokon való részvételt. Kérem a Bíróságot, hogy vizsgálja meg az ügyemet és adjon ki ajánlást vagy határozatot, amely orvosolja a jogsértést.

Respectfully submitted,
[REDACTED AUTHOR]
Date: July 03, 2025

Appendix A – Suppression of Whistleblower Evidence

Appendix A documents censorship of legally protected disclosures under Act XXV of 2023. A WhatsApp group admin removed posts related to the case, despite them being factual, legal notices related to denied lab access.

Appendix A – Suppression of Evidence by Administrators

This appendix contains documented evidence of institutional or administrative suppression of academic whistleblower disclosures. These materials demonstrate how attempts to communicate lawful complaints or factual legal content were removed or silenced by peer administrators or moderators within the educational environment. These communications form part of Case Number EBF–AJBH–309–2025 before the Hungarian Ombudsman.

Exhibit A-1: WhatsApp Group Suppression of Legal Disclosure

Date: July 10, 2025

[redacted]

Whistleblower: [REDACTED AUTHOR]

Platform: WhatsApp – SE Year Group

This conversation documents the removal of a legally protected public interest disclosure (Act XXV of 2023) posted by the student in a WhatsApp student group. The post related to denial of anatomy lab access and was supported by Ombudsman Case EBF–AJBH–309–2025. The group admin labeled it 'advertising' and removed it, despite it not being a commercial or promotional message. The message was factual legal information, and the removal constituted suppression of whistleblower rights.

Appendix A – Suppression of Whistleblower Disclosure

Case Number: EBF–AJBH–309–2025

Date Compiled: July 14, 2025

Summary:

This appendix documents the suppression of legally protected whistleblower information involving academic obstruction at the institution. A WhatsApp group administrator deleted messages shared by the student regarding the Ombudsman investigation (Case No: EBF–AJBH–309–2025). This suppression violates Act XXV of 2023 and demonstrates peer-level censorship of lawful educational disclosures.

[7/10/25, 5:56:12,ÄØPM [redacted] ,ÄéMessages and calls are end-to-end encrypted. Only people in this chat can read, listen to, or share them.

[7/10/25, 5:56:12,ÄØPM] ~[redacted]

[7/10/25, 5:47:39,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] Hi Sid,
I,Äôm really sorry that we removed your message on the year group! As we do believe that student rights are very important - we don,Äôt believe in engaging with third party links on this group. So please refrain from sending it. We try to avoid people advertising on groups just because we wouldn,Äôt like to be associated with that company / person advertised in the case that there are any issues.
Thank you for understanding :)

[7/10/25, 6:38:40,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted]
I understand the concern about ,Äúadvertising,,Äù but I want to clarify that what I posted was not a company link or personal promotion. It was a public rights disclosure involving a documented violation of Hungarian education law and university regulations ,Äî now under review by the Hungarian Ombudsman (Case No: EBF-AJBH-309-2025).

Removing that post ,Äî even politely ,Äî has the unintended effect of silencing a whistleblower disclosure protected under Act XXV of 2023. The post was not defamation, slander, or opinion ,Äî it was legally documented evidence submitted to Hungarian and EU authorities.

I respect your position as a group admin, but this isn,Äôt a casual debate. It,Äôs a case involving academic obstruction, tuition fraud, and denial of access to education. I,Äôd appreciate if the group could at least allow factual legal information that affects all international students, not just me.

Best,
Sid

[7/10/25, 6:40:25,ÄØPM] Sid: ,ÄéYou deleted this message.

[7/10/25, 6:44:33,ÄØPM] Sid: If this message is removed again, I will forward a copy to the Hungarian Ombudsman and Data Protection Authority under Act XXV/2023 and GDPR Article 6. Transparency isn,Äôt optional when it involves legal whistleblower disclosures. Case: EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025.,Äù You can,Äôt understand that then I am removing the message you will report to Hungarian Ombudsman Commission of Human Right I am sorry □üò¢ for but this is ethical situation that I am advocating for students right when they are not being meant Thank you very much

Exhibit A-2: Peer Testimony on Enrollment and FM Policy Discrepancy

Date Compiled: July 11, 2025

[redacted]

Platform: WhatsApp – Private Chat

This exhibit confirms peer awareness of Siddhartha's enrollment status and acknowledges that FM students in other departments (Biophysics, Biochemistry) were allowed lab access during their course registration under FM status. This supports the claim that denial of lab access in the Anatomy department was selectively enforced and potentially arbitrary.

> ***"I was registered as FM for Anatomy II during the spring of 2023–2024, and despite valid registration and tuition payment, I was repeatedly denied access to the cadaver lab... Hearing that you were FM for Biochem and Biophysics and still allowed access confirms that this isn't a universal rule — it was likely applied arbitrarily or unfairly in my case."***

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy
Date Compiled: July 11, 2025

[redacted]

Case Number: EBF–AJBH–309–2025

[redacted]

Context Summary:

This exhibit documents a direct WhatsApp conversation between the researcher and a peer from the 2023 Medicine – SE class group. The peer inquired about Siddhartha's participation in the year group, prompting a professional and legally compliant response that clarified his CV/FM status, ongoing legal case, and reasons for his absence. This message exchange serves to confirm peer awareness of the case and underscores Siddhartha's status as an enrolled student with protected academic rights.

Message Transcript:

- Peer: you're in our year?
- Siddhartha: yes according to my enrollment contract
- Peer: wdym 😭
- Peer: your name sounds Indian
- Peer: that's why i'm asking
- Peer: cuz i haven't seen u around
- Siddhartha: Yeah, I haven't been around much this year — I've been dealing with a serious issue regarding denied lab access despite valid registration.
- Siddhartha: I had to escalate it legally, and that's why you're seeing the case posts.
- Siddhartha: It's not about nationality or attention — it's about standing up when something goes wrong. Thanks for asking.
- Siddhartha: CV FM status — that's probably why for the past academic year.
- Peer: you joined in 2022?

[7/10/25, 9:25:06,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] ,ÄéMessages and calls are end-to-end encrypted. Only people in this chat can read, listen to, or share them.

[7/10/25, 9:25:06,ÄØPM] ~[redacted]

[7/10/25, 9:25:02,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] hey

[7/10/25, 9:25:05,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] you,Äôre in our year?

[7/10/25, 9:25:37,ÄØPM] Sid: yes according to my enrollment contract

[7/10/25, 9:25:45,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] wdym□üò≠

[7/10/25, 9:25:52,[redacted] your name sounds indian

[7/10/25, 9:25:55,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] that,Äôs why i,Äôm asking

[7/10/25, 9:26:01,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] cuz i haven,Äôt seen u around

[7/10/25, 9:27:03,ÄØPM] Sid: Yeah, I haven,Äôt been around much this year ,Äî I,Äôve been dealing with a serious issue regarding denied lab access despite valid registration.

I had to escalate it legally, and that,Äôs why you,Äôre seeing the case posts.

It,Äôs not about nationality or attention ,Äî it,Äôs about standing up when something goes wrong. Thanks for asking.

[7/10/25, 9:27:35,ÄØPM] Sid: CV FM status that probably why for at the past academic year

[7/10/25, 9:28:48,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] you joined in 2022?

[7/10/25, 9:29:14,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] my friends have done FM before and they were allowed lab access

[7/10/25, 9:29:18,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] which department was it?

[7/10/25, 9:29:29,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] so was i

[7/10/25, 9:31:16,ÄØPM] Sid: Thanks for sharing that ,Äî that,Äôs really helpful to know.

If you don,Äôt mind me asking, do you remember which semester or department it was when you had FM status and were still allowed lab access?

I,Äôm trying to document how this policy has been applied inconsistently for my legal case ,Äî your input could really help clarify that. Totally understand if you,Äôre not comfortable sharing more.

[7/10/25, 9:33:19,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] i took biophysics 2 as an FM course and i was allowed lab access (during classes). this was the second semester in the academic year [REDACTED PHONE].

[7/10/25, 9:33:46,ÄØPM] [redacted] i also took biochem 2 as an FM course in [REDACTED PHONE] first sem

[7/10/25, 9:33:50,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] and was allowed lab access

[7/10/25, 9:33:58,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] during classes

[7/10/25, 9:34:14,ÄØPM] Sid: Thank you I appreciate you being open sharing thank you

[7/10/25, 9:34:29,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] which department refused it for you, if you don,Äôt mind me asking?

[7/10/25, 9:35:15,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] from what i know (and my experience at the university), everyone was allowed access when they took classes for the respective subject

[7/10/25, 9:35:26,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] i can,Äôt say otherwise because i don,Äôt know about other cases

[7/10/25, 9:35:34,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted] thank you for sharing that ,Äî it really helps clarify things.

Yeah, so in my case, I was registered as FM for Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II during the 2023/2024 academic year, and I had valid FM/CV status confirmed by Neptun.

But when I tried to attend the practical labs, Dr. Szekely from the Anatomy Department said FM students aren,Äôt allowed to attend, and that I would have to revoke the signature and start over ,Äî even though I was properly registered and preparing for the exam.

That,Äôs why I escalated it legally. Because if other departments like Biochem or Biophysics allow FM students to attend, then the rule clearly wasn,Äôt consistent. In my case, I wasn,Äôt given a real option. I was blocked from labs from February to May despite active registration.

Anyway, thank you again. Your info is actually really helpful for showing that this wasn,Äôt applied equally.

[7/10/25, 9:37:16,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] even tho my course was an FM course, it was my first time taking classes for those subjects. i didn,Äôt have a valid signature for those subjects so i can see how my case was different

[7/10/25, 9:37:46,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] and yes, i believe you need to revoke the signature if you wanna take classes again

[7/10/25, 9:37:51,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted], thank you again for being open ,Äî it really helps clarify the inconsistency.

In my case, I was registered as FM for Anatomy II during the spring of 2023,Äì2024, and despite valid registration and tuition payment, I was repeatedly denied access to the cadaver lab. I later found out from internal policies that FM and CV status students are officially allowed to attend practicals if they are enrolled in the course.

Hearing that you were FM for Biochem and Biophysics and still allowed access confirms that this isn‚Äôt a universal rule ‚Äî it was likely applied arbitrarily or unfairly in my case.

I‚Äôve taken this up legally not to cause problems, but because this impacted my entire academic year and goes against what the university claims in their own regulations. You sharing this gives more weight to the inconsistency.

Let me know if you‚Äôre okay with me anonymously citing this point ‚Äî no pressure at all. Either way, thank you sincerely.

[7/10/25, 9:37:54,ÄØPM] [redacted] my friend who retook anatomy did the same

[7/10/25, 9:38:51,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] unlike you, i didn‚Äôt have a signature so i had no option other than attending classes for those subjects

[7/10/25, 9:39:16,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted], I really appreciate you being honest with me ‚Äî and just to clarify why I‚Äôve had to escalate this so seriously:

What happened in my case wasn‚Äôt just an inconvenience ‚Äî it was a violation of official university policy and multiple legal protections.

Specifically:

- ‚Ä¢ Article 5 (equal treatment),
- ‚Ä¢ Article 11 (right to education),
- ‚Ä¢ Article 13 (right to fair procedure),
- ‚Ä¢ Article 55 (student obligations and academic rights)

‚Äî all from the Semmelweis Study and Exam Regulations ‚Äî were violated when I was denied lab access despite being validly registered as an FM student for Anatomy II.

There is no clause in the university policy that says FM or CV students lose their right to attend lab if registered. What Dr. Szekely did was not based on any written regulation. She simply acted outside of the rules ‚Äî and that‚Äôs why this is not just a complaint but a legal case.

I now have a case number from the Hungarian Ombudsman, and I‚Äôve also reported this to the ECFMG, because this kind of policy abuse affects international students‚Äô futures. I‚Äôm also moving forward with a litigation filing because no official has the right to arbitrarily block a student from their education.

So again ‚Äî I‚Äôm not doing this for attention or drama. I‚Äôm citing policies, regulations, and legal protections. That‚Äôs all. Thanks again for being willing to share.

[7/10/25, 9:40:28,ÄØPM] [redacted] okay! i hope you get to attend the classes soon

[7/10/25, 9:41:20,ÄØPM] Sid: As per the [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ HKR) ,Äî specifically:
- ,Ä¢ Article 5 (Equality and Non-Discrimination),
- ,Ä¢ Article 11 (Right to Education and Fair Treatment),
- ,Ä¢ Article 13 (Enforcement of Student Rights),
- ,Ä¢ Article 55 (Conditions for Attendance, Signature, and Course Completion) ,Äî

nowhere in these articles is there a clause that states a student,Äôs valid registration as a CV or FM student results in automatic ,Äúrevocation of signature,Äù or denial of lab access.

In fact, the policy clearly affirms:
- ,Ä¢ A registered student with FM/CV status is entitled to complete coursework, unless otherwise specified by Senate-approved conditions ,Äî which do not exist in this case.
- ,Ä¢ Denial of lab access despite registration constitutes unilateral obstruction of the student,Äôs academic progress and a violation of Articles 5, 11, 13, and 55.

Therefore, I am formally requesting the exact policy clause, article, and paragraph in SZMSZ or any other official university regulation that authorizes a department or instructor to revoke or deny a signature or attendance to a validly registered FM/CV student.

If no such policy exists, then the action taken against me must be considered arbitrary, discriminatory, and without legal basis ,Äî and I will proceed accordingly in court, with the Ombudsman (Case: EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025), and through international accreditation channels (ECFMG, WFME, etc.).

[7/10/25, 9:43:40,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted]
Thanks again for taking the time to chat ,Äî I really appreciate it. Just to clarify where things currently stand:

Despite reaching out multiple times, university officials have still not replied to me.
However:
- ,Ä¢ The Hungarian Ombudsman has formally replied and issued me a case number (EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025).
- ,Ä¢ The U.S. Embassy also replied, acknowledging my situation and offering legal contacts.
- ,Ä¢ The Irish Embassy has acknowledged my citizenship and confirmed receipt of my concerns.
- ,Ä¢ I,Äôm currently preparing a formal letter to the Irish Medical Council, since I,Äôm both an EU (Irish) and U.S. citizen, and this affects not only my studies but also my future licensing and mobility.

I,Äôm not doing this for attention ,Äî I just believe every student deserves fair access if they,Äôre properly registered. You,Äôve helped confirm something very important, and it,Äôs part of why I,Äôm fighting this legally.

Thanks again ,Äî seriously, it means a lot.

[7/10/25, 9:46:27,ÄØPM] Sid: I want the university to show me the clause in the article 5, 11, 13 and 55 of the internal policy of the [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] guidelines that F. M student must revoke in order to access the lab practical for any course

[7/10/25, 9:46:53,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] i understand. however, i would feel comfortable if you don,Äôt take my name as i don,Äôt want to be involved in any cases. thank you!

[7/10/25, 9:47:14,ÄØPM] Sid: of course not

[7/10/25, 9:47:27,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] thank u sid!

[7/10/25, 9:48:05,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted]
Thanks again for being so open earlier ,Äî it honestly helped me a lot.

Just so you know, if you or anyone else ever decides to file a complaint about this kind of policy violation, it can be done anonymously. You don,Äôt need to expose your name ,Äî especially if you,Äôre just citing official university policy from the Study and Examination Regulations (like Article 5, 11, 13, 55). This is all public and legal information ,Äî not defamation, not slander ,Äî just facts and rules.

Also, just to update you:
- ,Ä¢ The Hungarian Ombudsman gave me an official case number: EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025
- ,Ä¢ The U.S. Embassy and Irish Embassy both replied to me, acknowledging my case.
- ,Ä¢ I,Äôm preparing a formal report to the Irish Medical Council since I,Äôm both a U.S. and EU (Irish) citizen.
- ,Ä¢ I,Äôve already notified ECFMG because the issue affects my future licensing pathway.

I,Äôm not doing this for attention. I,Äôm doing it because students shouldn,Äôt be blocked from labs or dissection without legal basis. No clause in the university manual says a student,Äôs signature must be revoked ,Äî that,Äôs made up.

If you ever want to contribute to clarifying how these policies have been applied unfairly, even privately ,Äî it would mean a lot. Every voice counts.

Thanks again □üôè

[7/10/25, 9:50:17,ÄØPM] ~[redacted] good luck!

[7/10/25, 9:50:26,ÄØPM] Sid: thanks ⍰üôè

[7/11/25, 8:16:17,ÄØAM] Sid:

[7/11/25, 8:16:17,ÄØAM] ~[redacted] ,ÄéYou turned on advanced chat privacy.

[7/11/25, 8:19:23,ÄØAM] Sid:

[7/11/25, 8:19:23,ÄØAM] ~[redacted] ,ÄéYou turned off advanced chat privacy.

Legal Relevance:

The researcher reached out to colleagues through WhatsApp to inquire about their experiences with CV/FM, given that access to the anatomy laboratory was restricted. The message was composed in a neutral and professional manner, with the intention of determining whether others encountered similar issues. Subsequently, the administrator of the WhatsApp group deleted the message on July 10, 2025.

This action confirms peer awareness of active enrollment and addresses the legal dispute concerning laboratory access despite FM/CV registration. Additionally, it assists in preventing misinformation related to identity or academic status.

Appendix B – Overcrowding and Attendance Irregularities

Appendix B includes emails from university officials admitting that lecture halls were overcrowded beyond capacity. QR code tracking was enforced unfairly. Students were penalized despite being physically unable to attend sessions.

Appendix B – Overcrowding Evidence Summary

Case Number: EBF–AJBH–309–2025
Date Compiled: July 15, 2025
Relevant Law: Act CL of 2016, Act CCIV of 2011, SZMSZ_HKR Regulations

Summary of Evidence

Appendix B contains screenshots of official emails from Dr. Adam Becze (English Program Tutor), confirming that the institution knowingly overenrolled students into a lecture hall beyond capacity. The Hevesy room could not accommodate the 323 registered students, leading to over 40 students being physically unable to attend.

Key Legal Relevance:

- Official admission of overcrowding (physical room exceeded capacity by 40+ students).
- Lectures were technically 'non-mandatory', but QR code tracking was used for compulsory signature enforcement.
- Unequal access to attendance validation confirmed (QR codes withheld by some tutors).
- Attendance policy changed mid-course, from 5/6 practicals to a 75% hybrid attendance metric.
- Students were penalized despite being unable to enter the room physically, a form of procedural entrapment.

Strategic Legal Use

This evidence corroborates the comprehensive whistleblower complaint by illustrating systemic obstacles within the educational framework. It affirms that infrastructural deficiencies were recognized and yet exploited against certain students. Consequently, this augments the argument for discrimination as stipulated under Act CXXV of 2003 (Equal Treatment) and substantiates the assertions contained within Appendices A and C.

Contextual Legal Note: Relevance Beyond ICM:

Although the email evidence in Appendix B explicitly pertains to the ICM course, its significance extends beyond that specific elective. The documented overcrowding, corroborated by faculty members, exposes a systemic pattern at institution of enrolling more students than the available infrastructure can accommodate. This phenomenon is not confined to the ICM course but indicates broader institutional issues related to capacity and planning.

The complainant contends that this over-enrollment likely impacted the Anatomy Department as well, potentially limiting access to laboratories and cadavers. Such restrictions may have prompted Dr. Székely to selectively restrict access to FM/CV students through an informal triage mechanism. This situation constitutes unequal treatment, administrative oversight, and possible discrimination in accordance with Act CXXV of 2003.

Consequently, the incident of overcrowding in the ICM course should be regarded as circumstantial evidence of a more comprehensive institutional challenge that affects equitable educational access across various departments.

B.2 – Outlook Email Evidence: Overcrowding and QR Code Failure

The following email from Dr. Adam Becze (English Program Tutor) dated October 16, 2024, confirms that the Hevesy lecture room assigned to the ICM course had insufficient seating capacity for the 323 registered students. This overcrowding made lectures effectively non-compulsory. Additionally, Dr. Becze admits that QR code attendance was not available for two lectures and officially accepted these as 'certified' for all students. This evidence confirms procedural inconsistency and selective enforcement of the attendance policy. It supports the argument that infrastructure limitations and internal mismanagement were known by faculty and, therefore, cannot be used as reasons for punitive academic consequences or denial of progression rights.

Concerning attendance

From: Neptun [REDACTED EMAIL]
To: [REDACTED AUTHOR] [REDACTED EMAIL] Date: Wed, Oct 16, 2024, 3:29 PM

Dear Students,

I got several questions about the ICM attendance counting, and to be honest, no wonder that it seems a bit complicated.

First of all, you must know, that instead of Nagyvárad tér Great Brown/Green Lecture Hall like in the last spring semester, we got the EOK Hevesy room for the course, that has far less official and real capacity than the current 323 student number of the course. This means by university rules that we cannot make the lectures compulsory - of course. And this would mean that out of the remaining 6 practicals, 75% (at least 5 sessions) would have been done for you.

BUT: INSTEAD of this above scenario, I have offered you on the 2nd lecture (Neurology) that if you participate the lectures, you can earn some extra freedom, that we can count all 12 course sessions (6 lectures and the practicals) together, and then the allowed missed practical classes would be 3 in total (75%).

Yes, I am aware that two of my colleagues did not shared the attendance QR code with you, so of course I must accept these 2 occasions as certified, even that it is physically not possible for all of you to be there. And of course I know that there were some vacant seats, still the attendance was above 200, which is 40 more than the available seats in the room...

So, considering all these circumstances, the maximum I can do is that I can count the 2 occasions without a QR code as certified for everybody, which is very generous (see details above), and I will go through the attendance lists to validate the other 4 lectures.

At the end:

- for everybody at least 3 practicals are compulsory
- for those who missed one lecture with a QR code attendance, that number is 4; - and for all the others at least 5 practicals must be certified (which is the minimum for the signature officially, more than 75% of the compulsory practicals).

I know that you got many demanding classes of Anatomy, Biochemistry etc., and this is a subject that is just offering various (sometimes superficial, sometimes deeper) insights into clinical work, and not so focused on actual skills yet, still, these are opportunities to encounter patients and doctors and to get familiar with some specialties in medicine, so I encourage you to join as many sessions as you can. Thank you for understanding,

[redacted]

English Program Tutor

Legal Relevance

This email demonstrates that the institution knowingly overenrolled students into a lecture hall that could not physically accommodate them. Subsequently, the same institution denied student(s) access to Anatomy labs under the pretext of FM/CV registration status or capacity management. This is legally inconsistent and discriminatory.

Appendix C:

Institutional – Extracted Regulations for Legal Citations Policies
Evidence Packet Included Articles (in order of appearance):

- Article 5 – Curriculum and Model Curriculum
- Article 11 – Special Regulations on Practice Placement (Faculty of Medicine)
- Article 13 – FM Course Re-Registration (Interpretive Definition)
  Article 45 – Pre-Degree Certificate (Absolutorium)

Source:
SZMSZ_HKR_III_KONYV_III_2_RESZ_Study_and_Examination_Regulations_20241211_EN Effective from July

Article 5 [The curriculum and the model curriculum]

(1) The curriculum consists of compulsory, optional and elective courses and curriculum units, as well as criterion requirements. Credits beyond the total number of credits specified in the PLO cannot be required in the curriculum. This includes the minimal credit value assigned to elective courses in the PLO.

(2) The faculties shall ensure that the students have the option to take elective courses amounting to at least five percent of the total number of credits required to obtain a degree, or may engage in voluntary activities in lieu of such courses. Additionally, students can also choose from courses with a total credit value of at least twenty percent excess of all credits. In the case of elective courses, the university does not restrict the choice of students regarding the courses announced by the higher education institution. Taking the prerequisite schedule into consideration, students can register for any elective course that was announced by any faculty during the general course registration period.

(3) Regarding individual study schedules, students can register free of charge for

a) courses up to ten percent credit value above the total credits required and
b) courses in languages different from the language of their program, amounting to up to ten percent of the total credits required.

(4) Within the curriculum, the model curriculum includes, divided into education periods,

a) all compulsory and optional courses and their credit values,
b) the number of lessons per semester and the assigned credit value,
c) ,the type of assessment (signature, term grade, examination, project assignment),
d) the semester when a course is announced,
e) the criterion requirements and the deadlines for their fulfillment,
f) the conditions and rules of choosing a specialization or sub-specialization, if it is not part of the admission procedure,
g) the prerequisite schedule,
h) the regulations for the topic selection of the thesis/diploma work and for its completion if they are not included in these Regulations, in the faculty regulations, or in the relevant course syllabus,
i) the requirements regarding professional foreign language skills specific for the program of studies, and the conditions for their fulfillment, provided that, for students who started their studies prior to the academic year 2022/23 and who have not obtained the language proficiency certificate specified in the PLO by December 20, 2022, the expected level of language competence and the assessment

of foreign language skills cannot be more demanding than the criteria of the language proficiency certificate specified in the PLO.

(5) The Students' Union has the right to comment on the curriculum before it is submitted.

(6) Practice placement periods are completed following the work schedule of the placement site.

(7) Every year, prior to their practice placement period, students are required to undergo occupational health assessment. Registration for this assessment is due each academic year in NEPTUN, and is compulsory, at a date and time set for each Faculty based on [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] Occupational Health Service recommendations.

(8) Following current legislation, details on how to obtain occupational assessment records are published on the website of the Occupational Health Service no later than the examination period of the academic semester preceding each academic year, grouped by program and specialization.

(9) In the absence of registration in NEPTUN, students may not start their practice placement period. Attendance on the compulsory occupational health assessments shall be checked by the education and research unit responsible for the given placement or, in the absence thereof, by the Registrars' Office. In order to fulfill this obligation, the education and research unit may access the NEPTUN database. The competent education and research unit responsible for organizing the given practice placement period may assign a practice placement schedule to students only after it was verified that the occupational health assessment and Hepatitis vaccination were registered.

(10) Registration under paragraph (7) is each student's obligation and responsibility. If a student participates in a practice placement without registration, it shall be deemed invalid and the student is liable for any related damage caused.

(11) Students must complete the practice placement period required by the curriculum at either the university's education and research units or at other accredited training sites. Students at the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Dentistry may also complete their summer practice placement periods in an institution abroad, at the student's request.

(12) The supervision of practice placement periods is organized and managed by the head of the education and research unit responsible for the subject.

"Per Article 5 of the Semmelweis Study and Examination Regulations, researcher was lawfully registered within the curriculum structure. There is no clause limiting FM students from retaking a course or attending practical sessions when registered. Any denial of access is an overreach not supported by Article 5 or Senate-approved conditions."

Article 11 [Special Regulations Concerning Practice Placement Periods at the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmaceutical Sciences]

(1) The duration of the practice placement period at the Faculty of Medicine: the summer practice placement period and the 6th year students' practice placement period is forty hours per week, during which students may be assigned to an on-call period (i.e. to take part in a practice placement during an on-call period) of up to 12 hours once bi-weekly, which shall be undertaken on weekends or at nights depending on the student's choice.

According to Article 11 of the Study and Examination Regulations, a signature can only be withheld if precise attendance requirements have been violated and such denial is appropriately documented in Neptun. I was registered; however, I was never granted permission to attend Anatomy practical on the pretext of signature revocation. This constitutes a breach of the procedures outlined in Article 11. (Refer to SZMSZ_HKR_III_KONYV_III_2_RESZ, Article 11, p. XX)

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- **Article 13 – FM Course Re-Registration (Interpretive Definition)**

13. FM course (i.e. "Exempt From" course): an opportunity for course completion that qualifies as course re-registration. An FM course is to be completed with an examination provided that the students involved have already registered for the course in a previous semester and have obtained a signature, but the course has not been completed yet. The FM course can therefore be completed in the semester of the FM course without the obligation to attend the contact lessons and to fulfill other study period requirements by using the examination opportunities of the given semester in accordance with the general rules of assessment of the study requirements;
14. Individual study schedule: the completion of subjects in the relevant student's individual study schedule in a way different from the general rules of order (including, in particular, exemption from attending classes or providing an opportunity to make up for non-attendance, meeting study requirements in a different way or schedule);

15. 14.a Practical examination: An examination activity designed to provide a more comprehensive assessment of students' practical competencies, which must be carried out at the examination and defended orally to test knowledge of the subject requirements. End-term examination (or examination): an assessment of student performance concluding one single course in the form of an examination. The material of the end-term examination of a multi-semester subject may include the teaching material of any of the courses involved which were not completed by summative assessment;
16. Thesis consultant: an additional expert supporting a student in the preparation of their thesis, when needed;
17. Thesis supervisor: an expert guiding a student in the preparation of their thesis;
18. Optional course: a course in the curriculum for which students have an option to register, at the credit value defined in the model curriculum (for example, courses of specialization within a specific program or courses of differentiated professional skills);
19. Compulsory course: a course that all students in a given program are required to complete.
20. Credit transfer: the recognition of a course completed at another faculty or institution and the determination of the credit value as well as the substitutability of the course with other course(s) or difference from other course(s);
21. Credit Transfer Committee: the committee defined in another part of the OOR, which acts on students' credit transfer matters at first instance;
22. ,Criterion requirement: a mandatory requirement specified in the PLO, without attached credit value (e.g., completion of a practice placement period);
23. Course: the completion of a subject in a given semester, a set of study sessions and assessment procedures with specific place(s), date(s), and instructor(s) assigned;
24. Justified exceptional case: a circumstance beyond a student's control – in particular, childbirth, accident, illness, or other unexpected condition – which prevents the student from fulfilling their academic obligations arising from their student status. course session shall be included in the course requirements. If a student is absent from more than 25% of the sessions, the procedure specified in the course requirements shall be applied.

(13) The term grade shall be determined by the summation of a student's partial performance assessment results as follows:

a) Regarding each written test, the performance level (score) required for a pass (2) grade cannot be higher than 50% of the level (score),
b) the assessment can be marked as 'unfulfilled' if the student did not participate in one of the assessment activities and did not make up for it on the retake options, or the student's absence exceeded the amount determined in the course syllabus (course requirements).

14. If a minimum of 30% of the assessed students were unable to complete, for the first time, a compulsory course announced in the appropriate semester according to the model curriculum in the given examination period, an investigation shall be conducted by the Vice-Rector for Educational Affairs, based on a request by the Students' Union. In the case of a justified complaint, the Vice-Rector shall initiate an investigation regarding a possible remedy to any non-compliance. Based on the investigation results, a proposed measure can be applied during the following academic year. If the investigation gives rise to reasonable suspicion of ethical misconduct, the Vice-Rector for Educational Affairs initiates the proceedings of the relevant Ethical and Disciplinary Committee and informs the education and research unit concerned at the same time.

15. The Vice-Rector for Educational Affairs may request a statistical analysis of a given period from the education and research units concerning specific characteristics of the work of those instructors who were conducting examinations in the given period, based on the indicator(s) of their educational and examinational activities.

16. If there is a prerequisite for the start of the examination: a written test or a preexamination quick oral test and a student achieves at least 50%, the conditions for sitting the examination and the opportunity of upgrading their score during the examination cannot be denied.

Legal Reference: According to Article 13, no statement or clause indicates that the signature revocation is a prerequisite for an FM1 student. The head of the Anatomy Department established the condition of signature revocation; however, the researcher wished to retain the signature and therefore did not revoke it for the course Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II.

Article 29 [Signature]

(1) The condition for allowing a student to take the examination concluding a course is that the course teacher or instructor acknowledges course completion. This is called a signature. The teacher's signature shall be recorded in NEPTUN by the end of the study period but no later than the end of the first week of the examination period. Before each examination, the examiner shall check whether the teacher's signature is granted before the start of the examination. The course coordinator or to attach the course syllabus; however, previous decisions shall not be binding.

(17) A simplified procedure may also be applied where credit transfer is between the old and the new syllabuses of the same course and an equivalence table is created with or after the change in curriculum.

10. Pre-degree Certificate, Diploma work, Final Examination

Legal Significance: The researcher previously obtained the signature from the Head of the Anatomy Department on May 17, 2015. However, the researcher was authorized to examine on June 26, 2025, due to being denied entry to the Anatomy laboratory for practical dissections. The researcher was unable to recognize the anatomical specimen on June 26, 2025. On February 9, 2025, the researcher was requested to revoke the signature and subsequently re-earn it for the course Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II, which involved passing one of two midterm examinations and re-attending the anatomy practical session. No article or clause from the internal policies of the institution substantiates the precondition of signature revocation. The researcher did not accept the precondition of signature revocation; consequently, the Head of Anatomy denied the researcher access to the anatomy laboratory practical.

Article 45 [Pre-degree certificate (Absolutorium)]

(1) Until obtaining the pre-degree certificate, which is also called the Absolutorium – if the training is self-funded – in bachelor's, master's, or post-graduate specialization programs, in addition to the training period, students may have a maximum of 4 active semesters, or in single long-cycle programs, a maximum of 8 active semesters.

(2) Until gaining the pre-degree certificate – if the training is self-funded – the possible number of inactive semesters is 4 in single long-cycle, bachelor's, master's, and postgraduate specialization programs, with the exception of the cases provided for in Article 45 (1)–(2) of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Nftv.), the period of continuous interruption of active studies may not exceed 2 semesters.

(3) In justified cases and with the prior consent of the head of the relevant faculty, students participating in further education may be allowed to suspend their student status for a different period, subject to the conditions set out in Article 45 (1)–(2) of the Nftv.

(4) To obtain a pre-degree certificate, students are required to complete at least one-third of the credit value of their program at [REDACTED UNIVERSITY] – even in the case of accepting completed credits and previous studies from other higher education institutions, in addition to earlier acquired knowledge recognized as credits – including the acquired and accepted credit value of courses of other programs of the University.

(5) The Registrar's Office issues the pre-degree certificate if the relevant conditions are met, by recording the acquisition in NEPTUN, with the Dean of the Faculty signing a certificate of issue upon the request of the student.

Legal Reference: Article 45 stipulates that a student who has remunerated the tuition fees (self-funded) and completed the registration process for the course(s) gains access to all elements of the course(s), including lectures, seminars, and laboratory practicals. The eligibility criteria for the course 'Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II' have been fulfilled by the researcher by Article 45.

Archived Email: The researcher inquired about admission into Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II—evidence of denial on the precondition of signature revocation. Not supported by any article or clause of the internal policy.

RE: FM Macro Anatomy and Embryology II and Micros Anatomy and Embryology I Semifinal

From: [REDACTED NAME] (Anatómia) [REDACTED EMAIL] To: [REDACTED AUTHOR] [REDACTED EMAIL] Date: Sun, Feb 9, 2025, 1:14 PM

Dear Siddharta,

You may only visit lectures if you are under the FM course. If you want to visit classes, you will have tod rop your signature and earn it again passing the midterms and being present with no absence beyond 25%. Thank you,
Dr Székely

DR. SZÉKELY ANDREA DOROTTYA
EGYETEMI DOCENS
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM
ANATÓMIAI, SZÖVET- ÉS FEJLŐDÉSTANI INTÉZET
1094, Budapest, [REDACTED ADDRESS] 58.
[REDACTED PHONE] [REDACTED EMAIL]

From: [REDACTED AUTHOR] <[REDACTED EMAIL]>
Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2025 9:18 AM
To: [REDACTED NAME] (Anatómia) <[REDACTED EMAIL]>
Subject: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

Dear Dr Szekely

I have the signed for the courses mentioned in the email subject. I would like to attend the Macroanatomy and Embryology II Lecture and practical to review for the exam. I already

got signature on May 17 , 2024, for Macro anatomy and Embryology II. Microanatomy and Embryology I I would like to attend it for the review for semifinal in May 2025. I also have it signed just need to prepare the exam.

sincerely yours

[NEPTUN] A(n) has been registered for the subject AOKANT853_2A.

From: Neptun [REDACTED EMAIL]
To: [REDACTED AUTHOR] [REDACTED EMAIL] Date: Fri, May 17, 2024, 7:38 PM

Dear Student, we kindly inform you that on your training (name: Medicine Basic Education Credit
(undivided) code:AOK_ORVOS_TA_O) the following Lecturer's signature with the result Signed
(Date of entry: 2024. 05. 17.) has been registered2024. 05. 17. for the subject 'AOKANT853_2AMacroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II.' and course . Result has been registered by: Andrea Dorottya Székely.

This is an automatically forwarded message from the Neptun. Please do not reply to this email address!
Unsubscribe from email: Messages, Settings, Automatic notifications.

Appendix D – Specimen Photographic Evidence

There is **no policy; internal SZMSZ university policies** explicitly prohibit students from photographing anatomical teaching specimens for personal, academic, or educational purposes. Neither Hungarian law nor internal SZMSZ university policies expressly prohibit students from photographing anatomical teaching specimens for personal, academic, or legal purposes. These assertions lack policy support; rather, they are underpinned by the faulty who have no supporting clause from the articles within the internal policy of Semmelweis University.

Facts include:

- There is no signage, clause, or handbook policy stating, 'no photos allowed.'
- No Hungarian or EU law criminalizes this documentation.
- The **Whistleblower Act (Act XXV of 2023)** legally protects this evidence as part of a public interest report.

Photographic documentation of degraded specimens may suggest inadequate academic standards, as it is utilized to assess the **anatomical knowledge of first-year M.D. students** at the university. The specimens included in Appendix D are regularly employed in oral midterm examinations approximately every six to seven weeks, enabling students to obtain the requisite validation for the course, commonly referred to as a signature. The appendix provides factual evidence and should not be construed as an act of defamation; rather, it constitutes an accurate and truthful representation.

If the university is confident in its standards, it should welcome transparency. If it is not, the world deserves to understand the reasons. The **Appendix D** statement has been prepared as part of a public interest disclosure submitted to the Hungarian Ombudsman and the WFME.

Specimen 1

The anatomical specimen does not include the cranial nerves, and it is expected that we infer the anatomical locations of the cranial nerves within the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata. The specimen has deteriorated and lacks sufficient preservation to maintain the structures that the pins are intended to identify, specifically cranial nerves III (Oculomotor), **IV (Trochlear), and VI (Abducens**). A few of the cranial nerves can be identified in this specimen.

Specimen 2

The **anatomical specimen** lacks the cranial nerves, the **telencephalon of the cerebral hemispheres, and components of the basal ganglia, including the internal capsule—comprising the anterior, middle, and posterior segments—as well as the substantia nigra, particularly the pars compacta and pars reticulata**. Limited identifiable structures are present in this mutilated specimen. Approximately two-thirds of the cerebellum is missing, which hinders proper identification.

Specimen 3

This specimen lacks the **arterial blood supply**, including the **Circle of Willis**. Although the **pontine arteries** originating from the **basilar artery are present, they are incomplete, and the anterior superior cerebellar artery, posterior inferior cerebellar artery, and most of the arterial blood supply are unidentifiable.**

Specimen 4

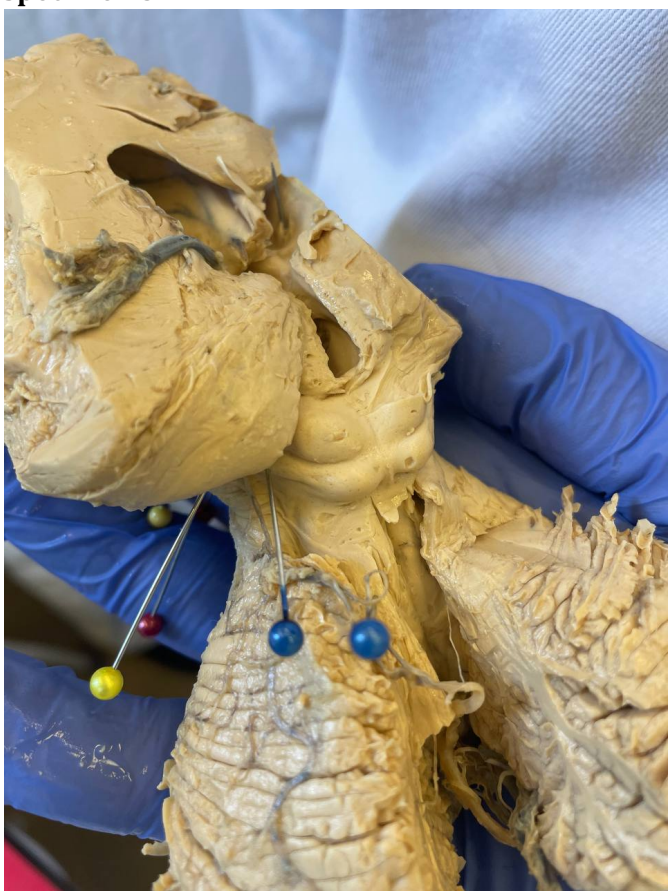
Dehydrated Brainstem and Cerebellum with Collapsed Arterial Supply
Image: IMG_FB7F8527-3BC3-43CC-B88E-02FCFA43E62F.jpeg

Description:
This specimen displays a dried cerebellum and brainstem, with surface pin markers indicating cranial nerves VII through XII. Although the cerebellar folia look intact, the vascular system is severely damaged. The basilar artery and anterior spinal artery are either collapsed or missing, making it impossible to visualize or trace key arterial pathways for neurovascular identification.
The vertebral arteries are not visible, and the basilar groove is flattened, offering no helpful information about vascular distribution in the posterior cranial fossa.
The base of the pons and medulla oblongata can be seen. Still, landmarks such as the pyramids, olive, and median sulcus are partially deformed and dehydrated, which makes it challenging to identify nerve emergence points accurately.
Colored pins attempt to mark cranial nerves VII–XII, including the abducens (VI), facial (VII), glossopharyngeal (IX), vagus (X), accessory (XI), and hypoglossal (XII) nerves—but they do so without the supporting vascular structures that typically help define their orientation.

Educational Limitation:
The student was tasked with identifying the arterial blood supply to the brainstem. However, the complete collapse of the blood vessels makes this impossible. This specimen does not fulfill the educational objectives, misaligns with the exam goals, and hampers neuroanatomical learning.

Although the cerebellum is fully formed, the student's assignment was to identify its arterial blood supply. The basilar artery is collapsed, and neither the anterior spinal nor the vertebral arteries can be detected in this specimen. It includes the base of the pons and medulla oblongata but lacks cranial nerves VII to XII, including the abducens, glossopharyngeal, vestibulocochlear, vagus, accessory, and hypoglossal nerves. The pins are used to identify cranial nerves VII to XII, which are usually supplied by specific arteries.

Specimen 5



Description:

Anatomical Identification

The **cerebellum** is the most prominent feature in the lower half, with its **folia** (leaf-like folds) visible. The brainstem is also present, most likely displaying parts of the pons and medulla oblongata. The superior section may encompass a portion of the occipital lobe or adjacent cerebellar peduncles, contingent upon the level of dissection. The pins probably denote the following: yellow for cerebellar peduncles, blue for potential cranial nerve roots, and red for vascular structures or the ventral surface of the brainstem.

Specimen Quality Assessment

Severe dehydration: The tissue is shrunken and discolored, affecting anatomical clarity. **Loss of vascular landmarks**: No clear identification of basilar or vertebral arteries. **Indistinct boundaries**: Difficult to teach cerebellar lobules, brainstem nuclei, or tracts accurately with this model.

Specimen 6 – Mutilated Oropharyngeal and Laryngopharyngeal Region

Specimen 6

Description: Sagittal cross-section of the nasal concha, the superior, middle, and inferior meatuses, the oropharyngeal region, laryngeal region, skull with connective tissue, pia mater, and meninges. The cartilage of the thyroid cartilage is not identifiable in the specimen. Very little is observable in the specimen, which is a sagittal section of the head, oropharyngeal, laryngeal, and skull regions.

Specimen 7

Image: File June 13, 2025, 15 29 43 (6).jpeg (Tongue, epiglottis, esophagus, piriform recess)

Anatomical Focus:

Upper aerodigestive tract — includes **tongue**, **oropharynx**, **epiglottis**, **laryngopharynx**, **piriform recesses**, **esophageal inlet**, **tracheal rings**, and adjacent **retropharyngeal "danger space"**.

Observations & Deficiencies:

The tongue is severely damaged and unidentifiable.
There is **no visibility of the intrinsic muscles**, no preservation of the **lingual septum**, papillae, or vascular hilum. The midline is **obliterated**, making this model useless for surgical orientation (e.g., glossectomy, intubation).

Epiglottis and preepiglottic space are distorted or absent.
This is critical. There is no clear anterior or posterior surface of the epiglottis, and no visualization of the **valleculae** or **median glossoepiglottic fold**, both of which are vital for airway and ENT education.

Piriform recesses and aryepiglottic folds are collapsed or cut.
These structures are integral to understanding swallowing reflexes, aspiration risk, and surgical landmarks for ENT and emergency medicine. They are **completely mutilated or missing**.

Laryngeal cartilage is destroyed.
The thyroid and cricoid cartilages appear either **shattered or sectioned beyond recognition**. There are **no intact tracheal rings** or preserved mucosal boundaries between the airway and the esophagus.

There is no clear delineation between the esophagus and the trachea.
This represents a significant deficiency in educational content. The “danger space"—the retropharyngeal space that separates the airway from the digestive tract—is no longer identifiable, thus hindering instruction regarding airway anatomy, intubation procedures, or the risk of retropharyngeal abscesses.

Pins 12, 13, and 14 are misplaced.
These markers are jammed into mutilated muscle bundles with **no accurate correlation to anatomy**, misinforming students and undermining exam integrity.

🔴 Summary Judgment:
"This specimen demonstrates irreversible destruction of critical airway and digestive landmarks."
The oropharynx and laryngopharynx have been **sliced and distorted beyond educational use**. This model **fails every standard of anatomical preservation** expected in EU-accredited medical institutions. Its continued deployment in teaching **poses a risk of clinical misunderstanding**, particularly in emergency medicine, ENT, and anesthesiology training.
This specimen **should be retired and reported** as evidence of academic negligence.

Specimen 8
Transverse Thoracic Sections (Superior and Inferior Cuts)
Image: Photo June 13, 2025, 11:57:16 AM (1).jpg

Anatomical Region: Thoracic cavity – horizontal (axial) sections of thorax showing lungs, heart, great vessels, vertebrae, ribs

🔍 Observations:
Top Section (Superior Cut):
Lung tissue (L & R):
Pale, **marbled**, and **mottled** in appearance—suggests **formalin overexposure** or desiccation.
No clear separation of **lobes** or visible **bronchopulmonary segments**.
Surfaces are **granular and stained**, giving the appearance of fibrosis or **postmortem damage**.
Trachea and main bronchi:
Visible but **collapsed**.
Cartilage rings are not intact or distinguishable.
Carina is **indistinct**, making it unsuitable for airway teaching.
Heart and great vessels:
None are seen. Aorta and pulmonary trunk are not visible in cross-section.
No visible pericardial sac, fat, or chambers.
Thoracic vertebra:
Partially cut, but obscured. Spinal cord absent.

Bottom Section (Inferior Cut):
Lung condition is even worse than the upper slice.
Extensive **blackened patches**, likely indicative of **tissue necrosis**, fungal colonization, or severe artifact from improper chemical storage.
Diaphragm is completely distorted or missing from view—major anatomical landmark is absent.
Heart base or esophagus:
Mass of indistinct tissue in midline.
Lacks any chamber or wall delineation.
Mediastinum collapsed:
No clear delineation of compartments (anterior, middle, posterior mediastinum).

No thymus or pericardial boundary.

❌ Structural Deficiencies:
Both cuts exhibit **gross desiccation**, likely due to poor plastination or prolonged exposure to air.
These specimens fail **to distinguish even basic anatomical planes**, rendering them unusable for segmental lung or mediastinal identification.
No vascular filling or tagging.

🔴 Summary Judgment:
This set of thoracic slices is **non-instructional and misleading** for thoracic anatomy.
No visible cardiac anatomy
Pulmonary structures degraded and structurally collapsed
The tracheobronchial tree not preserved
Mediastinum unreadable
Should not be used for exams or dissection review. High risk of misinformation.

Specimen 9– Painted Skull Base Model

• The image shows a painted anatomical model of the cranial base from a superior view, taken from the oral cavity.

• It aims to represent key structures, but poor preservation and painting impair clarity.

• The pterygoid processes are indistinct from the palatine bone, with significant paint chipping and overlap.

• The vomer and ethmoid areas are especially poorly defined.

• This highlights how degraded visual aids can hinder anatomy learning by affecting spatial understanding and landmark identification, which are vital for medical training.

Appendix E – Selective Enforcement of Conduct Policy

This appendix provides evidence of selective enforcement of university conduct policies within the Semmelweis University academic environment. The following images and video documentation were captured in November 2023, showing peer-to-peer alcohol consumption inside a university classroom setting.

These materials are not submitted to seek punitive action against individual students. All faces have been blurred to protect personal privacy. The purpose of this appendix is to document a pattern of unequal treatment, where university policies are enforced selectively based on arbitrary factors. While conduct violations such as on-campus alcohol use are tolerated or ignored for some students, I have been subject to disproportionate punitive measures for minor procedural matters. This includes denial of dissection access, forced signature revocation, and academic penalties unrelated to conduct or professionalism.

This represents a case of institutional discrimination under Hungarian and EU law, where similar conduct is treated unequally among students. According to *Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education*, the *Hungarian Fundamental Law (Article 15*), and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 21), all students are entitled to equal treatment and the consistent application of institutional rules.

Video Evidence: VIDEO_BlurredFaces_Trimmed_AppxE.mp4

Supplemental Images: Blurred still frames from the above video are included as part of this appendix.

This appendix is submitted to illustrate a broader pattern of discrimination, not to target individuals. All evidence is presented under the Hungarian Whistleblower Protection Act XXV of 2023.

Appendix F – Legal Evidence Archive

This appendix contains legal correspondence, administrative contradictions, and official responses received from Semmelweis University or its representatives. These documents are presented as part of a formal record of legal escalation and academic obstruction regarding denied access to anatomy laboratory sessions during valid FM/CV registration status. The materials included here support claims of procedural inconsistency and regulatory violation.

Exhibit F1: University Reply – July 14, 2025

Issued by: Prof. Dr. Alán Alpár, Vice-Rector for International Studies

Summary: This letter acknowledges a formal student complaint filed on July 1, 2025. While it references legal remedies and procedural articles under the Act on National Higher Education, it fails to offer any resolution regarding the denied access to laboratory sessions. No action or clarification was provided about Articles 13 or 45 of the Semmelweis University SZMSZ.

Legal Analysis:

This response serves as an indirect acknowledgment of the student's legal concerns; however, it does not provide a direct resolution. By neither granting access nor justifying the denial under any of the cited articles, the university affirms that the FM/CV policy was enforced inconsistently. This substantiates the assertion that the institution violated internal regulations and failed to uphold the principles of fairness and transparency as outlined in Articles 5, 11, 13, 29, and 45.

Insert full letter or image of university response below this section when printing or filing.

SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY

Center of International Training Programs

Vice-Rector for International Studies

DR. ALÁN ALPÁR

HARSH WARDHAN Siddhartha
Neptun code: AXEMG8

1056 Budapest, Belgrád rkp. 2 fszt 4 a.

Reference number: 83099-2/NHKK/2025

Subject: Reply to formal appeal

Dear Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan,

With reference to your letter of 1 July 2025, I would like to inform you about the legal procedure that is available to Semmelweis University students if they consider that any decision, procedure or action by the institution is unlawful, contrary to regulations, or prejudicial to their interests.

At the same time, I would like to remind you that, as a general rule, the provisions of Act CL of 2016 on the Code of General Administrative Procedure do not apply to student legal status, except to the extent and in the specific cases where Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education explicitly prescribes their application. In this context, the 8-day deadline you referred to for the evaluation of your request is not applicable.

The regulations governing student status are set out in the Act on National Higher Education (Nftv.) and, based on that Act, in Part III of the Organizational and Operational Regulations of Semmelweis University, titled Student Standards, which is available on the University website. I would particularly like to draw your attention to Chapter 6 of this document, which details the procedure for the evaluation of student requests, and Chapter 7, which contains the rules on legal remedies (Appeal Regulations).

I would also like to draw your attention to the chapter of the Act on National Higher Education entitled Right of Appeal, which sets out the rules for exercising the above-mentioned student right:

Article 57 (1) In the event of the infringements of their rights,
*students may a) seek legal assistance from the students' union, b) **
c) lodge an appeal, which shall be examined by the higher education institution as set out in this
Act,
d) initiate proceedings by the Commissioner for Educational Rights, provided that all remedies available under this Act, except for judicial proceedings, have been exhausted.

(2) In the cases specified in this Act, the relevant government decrees and its rules for organization and operation, and if so requested by the student, the higher education institution shall notify the student of decisions that concern him or her in writing. The decision adopted by the higher education institution concerning the student shall be final if the student concerned fails to lodge an appeal within the time limit set in paragraph (3) or has waived the right to lodge an appeal.

Address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.
Postal address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.; 1428 Budapest, Pf. 2.
E-mail: titkarsag.nhkk@semmelweis.hu
Tel.: (+36-1) 459-1500/60069
https://semmelweis.hu/nhkk/en/

(3) With the exception of decisions relating to the assessment of academic achievements, any decision or measure, or failure to act, of the higher education institution (hereinafter referred to jointly as "decision") shall be subject to appeal within fifteen days after notification or, in the absence of notification, the student's becoming aware of it. Students may also initiate proceedings against a decision relating to the assessment of academic achievements if it was not based on the requirements adopted by the higher education institution, or conflicts with the higher education institution's rules for organization and operation or any provision applicable to the organization of examinations has been violated.

…

(5) The higher education institution may adopt the following decisions in respect of the appeal: a) the appeal is dismissed,
b) the person who failed to adopt a decision is ordered to adopt a decision,
c) the decision must be amended,
d) the decision must be annulled, and the decision-maker is ordered to carry out a new procedure.

*(6) *During the examination of the appeal, the clarification of the facts, the calculation of time limits, failure to meet a deadline without fault on the part of the appellant, the form, content and notification of the decision, and the correction, replacement, supplement, amendment or revocation of the decision upon request shall be governed, as appropriate, by the provisions of the Act on Administrative Procedure. The decision at second instance shall become final.*

*(7) **

Article 58 (1) The student may challenge the final decision concluding the legal remedy procedure in an administrative lawsuit. The submission of the statement of claim has a suspensive effect.*

Should you raise any questions regarding the above, you are kindly requested to submit them in writing. Regarding the interpretation of Hungarian legislation on student legal status and university regulations, the University, through the Directorate General of Legal and Administrative Affairs, provides all necessary support to all of its students.

Should you consider the University's action, decision, or omission to be prejudicial, you may initiate a legal remedy within fifteen days of its notification, or, in the absence of such notification, from the date it came to your attention.

Applications for legal remedy may be submitted either through the NEPTUN–EFTR student information system by completing the designated form, or in hard copy delivered personally or by post, addressed to the Review Committee and to the Center of International Training Programs.

Budapest, July 14, 2025

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Alán Alpár
Vice-Rector for International Studies

Address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.
Postal address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.; 1428 Budapest, Pf. 2.
E-mail: titkarsag.nhkk@semmelweis.hu
Tel.: (+36-1) 459-1500/60069
https://semmelweis.hu/nhkk/en/

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response/Silence Negligence of Authority

In the letter, Dr. Alan Alpar cites Article 57, which stipulates that the student (researcher) should have attempted to resolve the matter within the institution before escalating it to higher national authorities, including the ombudsman and the Hungarian Administrative Court. Archived documents lacking a legal disclaimer indicating otherwise cannot be published.

Archived Evidence:

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 2:28:50 PM
To: Rector Bela Merkely <rektor@semmelweis.hu>; Rektorhelyettes <rektorhelyettes@semmelweis.hu>; ÁOK Dékáni Hivatal - Titkárság <titkarsag.aokdekani@semmelweis.hu>; ASZFI - Titkárság <titkarsag.anatomia@semmelweis.hu>; Student Services <student.services@semmelweis.hu>; Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor) <horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>
Subject: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Official Appeal Regarding Denial of Access to Anatomy Dissection Sessions and Academic Harassment- Violation of Hungarian and EU Education Rights

Dear Semmelweis University Officials,

I am writing to formally appeal the academic treatment I received from the Department of Anatomy, specifically under the supervision of Dr. Andrea Székely, which I believe constitutes academic harassment, obstruction of educational rights, and a potential violation of Hungarian constitutional guarantees regarding equal access to education.

As documented in the attachment below, Exhibit A- **(see email dated February 9, 2025)**, Dr. Székely explicitly stated that I would not be allowed to attend any lectures or classes unless I re-registered and retook the entire course, which I had already completed on May 15, 2024, earning a signature. This policy prevented me from attending dissection labs for over a year, despite being an enrolled, tuition-paying student who had already fulfilled the prior requirements. I was effectively denied the opportunity to maintain my anatomical skills, which are critical for my oral practical exam preparation on June 26 at noon with Dr. Jonas Barna.

EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS APPEAL _ DISSECTION BAN and EU Hungarian law violation

The limited **"consultation opportunities" p**rovided during the exam period were insufficient to compensate for this **gap in training**. Without routine access to supervised dissection, proper instruction, and preparation time, my **chances of success were severely hindered.**

This withholding of access contradicts fundamental academic values, violates EU guidelines for educational equity, and constitutes an abuse of administrative discretion. It also violates the principles set forth under Hungarian education statutes concerning non-discriminatory treatment of enrolled students.

Legal Reference - Article XI of the Hungarian Constitution

This practice contradicts Article XI of the **fundamental law of Hungary**, which guarantees equal access to education and professional training for all students.

EU Charter of Fundamental Rights - Article 14: Right to Education -
Important References that I cited from-

Link (official EUR-Lex):
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12012P%2FART%2F14

Key Language from Article 14(1):
"Everyone has the right to education and access to vocational and continuing training."

EU Education and Training Rights Overview:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/education-and-training/rights-and-support_en

I respectfully request the following:

• Immediate investigation into the administrative conduct of the Head of Anatomy Department. **I respectfully request a formal review of Dr. Szekely's conduct, reinstatement of supervised access for affected FM students, and institutional assurance that similar exclusion will not occur again.**

• **Full reinstatement of my right to attend dissection reviews or supervised labs if I**

have to CV 2 Fall 2025 and Spring 2026 FM2 2

• In the future, there should be the removal of any preconditions for participation in educational activities. — Asking me to revoke my signature so that I can attend the practical dissections.

• An official response within seven working days.

• A review of institutional compliance with EU and Hungarian constitutional education guarantees.

Should this matter remain unresolved, I reserve the right to file a **formal complaint with the Hungarian Ombudsman** and escalate the case to the **European Commission's Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport, and Culture.**

I hope for a fair and transparent resolution.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
AXEMG8

First year second semester - English medicine program

Exhibit A:

Semmelweis University Medical Student (English

RE: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

DS Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya (Anatómia) Feb 9
To You

Dear Siddharta,

You may only visit lectures if you are under the FM course. If you want to visit classes, you will have tod rop your signature and earn it again passing the midterms and being present with no absence beyond 25%.
Thank you,
Dr Székely

DR. SZÉKELY ANDREA DOROTTYA
EGYETEMI DOCENS
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM
ANATÓMIAI, SZÖVET- ÉS FEJLŐDÉSTANI INTÉZET
1094, Budapest, Tűzoltó utca 58.
+36 20 825 3601
szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2025 9:18 AM
To: Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya (Anatómia) <szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu>
Subject: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

Dear Dr Szekely

I have the signed for the courses mentioned in the email subject. I would like to attend the Macroanatomy and Embryology II Lecture and practical to review for the exam. I already got signature on May 17 , 2024, for Macro anatomy and Embryology II. Microanatomy and Embryology I I would like to attend it for the review for semifinal in May 2025. I also have it signed just need to prepare the exam.

sincerely yours

Program)

Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:43:26 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:43:26 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:43:26 PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time

Subject: Subject: Subject: Subject: Re: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional

Review - Anatomy Department

Date: Thursday, June 26, 2025, at 3:32:33 PM Central European Summer Time

From: From: From: From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN

To: Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor)

Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: image001.png, image002.jpg

Dear Mr. Horváth,

Thank you for getting back to me.

Your role as the University Equal Opportunity Coordinator directly relates to the issue I raised. My complaint concerns the denial of supervised dissection access and unfair preconditions set by the Anatomy

Department, which I believe violate both **Hungarian constitutional law (Article XI)** and the **EU Charter of**

Fundamental Rights (Article 14). These laws guarantee equal access to vocational and professional

training for all students, regardless of their administrative status.

As the Equal Opportunity Officer, your role includes:

- Ensuring Fair Academic Practices
- Examining Institutional Inequalities and Barriers
- Protecting Educational Access Rights Under EU and Hungarian Laws

Since I was excluded from in-person dissection labs without a valid academic or legal

reason — and was told to revoke my previous signatures to attend class — this clearly falls

under your jurisdiction.

I am therefore requesting:

1. Your **official acknowledgment** of this situation as an Equal Opportunity concern.
2. Your **support in initiating a review** of the department's exclusionary practices.
3. A confirmation that **no further preconditions** will be imposed on my future registrations that restrict access to labs or lectures without a formal justification.

I have already cited the relevant legal and human rights articles in my original message. Should this issue remain unresolved, I will escalate it to:

- The **Hungarian Ombudsman for Education**
- The **European Commission Directorate-General for Education**
- And notify the **U.S. Embassy's Education Attaché**, as I am a U.S. citizen, EU citizen, and Irish citizen

I'm eager to hear back from you within seven (7) days, as stated in my original appeal. **If I have misunderstood your role, please kindly direct me to the proper official responsible for investigating violations of equal access to education at Semmelweis University.**

Sincerely yours,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

AXEM69 – First Year, Second Semester

Semmelweis University – English Medical Program

1 of 6Get Outlook for iOS

From: Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor)

<horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>

Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 3:22:33 PM

To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>

Subject: RE: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights:

Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Dear Siddharta!

Could you help me figure out what this has to do with me?

Sincerelly Yours,

HORVÁTH BALÁZS

EGYETEMI ESÉLYEGYENLŐSÉGI KOORDINÁTOR

SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM

JOGI ÉS IGAZGATÁSI FŐIGAZGATÓSÁG

1085 Budapest, Baross utca 52.

+36 20 825 8426

horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu

Response Received:

Horváth Balázs replied: 'Could you help me figure out what this has to do with me?'

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor) <horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 4:06:22 PM
To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Subject: RE: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Dear Siddharta!

Are you aware of the Hungarian legal environment?

Sincerelly Yours,

HORVÁTH BALÁZS
EGYETEMI ESÉLYEGYENLŐSÉGI KOORDINÁTOR
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM
JOGI ÉS IGAZGATÁSI FŐIGAZGATÓSÁG
1085 Budapest, Baross utca 52.
+36 20 825 8426
horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Sent: Monday, June 30, 2025 3:50:50 PM
To: Rector Bela Merkely <rektor@semmelweis.hu>; Rektorhelyettes <rektorhelyettes@semmelweis.hu>; ÁOK Dékáni Hivatal - Titkárság <titkarsag.aokdekani@semmelweis.hu>; ASZFI - Titkárság <titkarsag.anatomia@semmelweis.hu>; Student Services <student.services@semmelweis.hu>; Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor) <horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>
Subject: Re: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Student ID: AXEMG8 | Faculty of Medicine

Dear [Madam / Sir / Registrar's Name],
I am following up on my previous correspondence regarding unresolved issues involving:

- Denial of access to dissection labs despite paid enrollment and valid course registration
- Obstruction of final exam participation without a clear justification
- Contradictory communication from the Registrar and the Academic Department
- Procedural inconsistency and lack of transparency are affecting my academic rights

To date, I have not received an adequate response or remedy. Given the lack of resolution, I have formally submitted a complaint to:

- The **Hungarian Commissioner for Fundamental Rights** (Case ID: EBF–AJBH–309–2025)
- The **European Union Directorate-General for Education and Culture** via the standard complaint procedure

For your transparency and institutional record, I have attached:

1. My official complaint was filed with the EU Directorate
2. The reply from the Hungarian Ombudsman
3. Relevant emails and administrative documents reflecting the contradictions and procedural failures

---

Why This Matters

This is no longer an internal academic grievance—it now concerns:

- Violation of **EU Charter Article 14** on education access
- Breach of standards under **Erasmus+ and EU-aligned medical education frameworks**
- Potential **discrimination against international students** through administrative obstruction
- Institutional conduct potentially inconsistent with Hungarian higher education law

---

Request

I urge the university to:

- Please provide a written clarification on my current standing and remaining academic obligations
- Confirm that I will not be subjected to further penalty or denial of access without due process
- State clearly whether my course and exam rights remain valid for the upcoming semester

I am fully prepared to cooperate, but I expect institutional accountability and transparent communication in return.

Thank you for your time and attention. This matter can be resolved constructively.
Sincerely,
Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
U.S. and E.U. Citizens
Semmelweis University | Faculty of Medicine
[redacted]

Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:45:07 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:45:07 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:45:07 PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time

Subject: Subject: Subject: Subject: Date: Date: Date: Date: To: To: To: To: Final Legal Reminder – Court Petition Filed and Whistleblower Protection Activated

Saturday, July 5, 2025 at 5:12:43 PM Central European Summer Time

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN

Rector Bela Merkely, Rektorhelyettes, ÁOK Dékáni Hivatal - Titkárság, ASZFI - Titkárság, Student Services,

Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor)

Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: IMG_2074.jpeg

Dear Semmelweis University Officials,

This is a final legal notice regarding my previously submitted formal complaints, ignored petitions, and repeated denials of lawful access to educational resources despite my valid CV/FM registration. As of July 5, 2025, I have filed a **formal legal petition with the Hungarian Administrative Court** and submitted a protected whistleblower disclosure under Act XXV of 2023 via the secure national system. My complaint is also registered with the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights under **Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025.**

I am now under **whistleblower legal protection**, and I remind you that any further obstruction, denial, retaliation, or academic interference may constitute a **legal violation of Act XXV**, Hungarian Administrative Law (Act CL of 2016), or the university's own SZMSZ_HKR regulations.

I respectfully request a formal institutional response, acknowledgment of my current academic status, and reinstatement of my educational access immediately. Any failure to comply may be presented in court as evidence of institutional negligence or discrimination.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu

U.S. Citizen | EU Citizen (Irish) | Resident of Budapest

+36 703 504 077

Appendix G – Age-Based Admissions Discrimination at Semmelweis University: Legal and Policy Implications

This appendix documents the explicit age-based preference stated in the official admissions documents of Semmelweis University, which violates Hungarian anti-discrimination law (Act CXXV of 2003, Section 8) and the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 21).

This policy offers an institutional context for the discriminatory treatment faced by the whistleblower. It helps establish a pattern of systemic exclusion, mainly affecting older FM/CV students who are disproportionately impacted by informal and undocumented administrative policies.

1. Evidence from the Semmelweis University Admissions Policy

Official Admission Document (2023–2024):
"Applicants must be at least 18 years of age by the end of the calendar year of application, and preferably under the age of 30."
Source: https://semmelweis.hu/admission/files/2022/11/admission-rules-semmelweis-university-year-2023-2024.pdf

Official Admission Document (2025–2026):
"Applicants must be at least 18 years of age … and preferably under the age of 30."
Source: https://semmelweis.hu/registrar/files/2024/12/admission-rules-semmelweis-university-year-2025-2026.pdf

2. Legal Framework Violated

- Hungarian Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment – Section 8
- Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union – Article 21(1)
- Directive 2000/78/EC – General Framework for Equal Treatment in Employment and Occupation

These collectively prohibit unjustified discrimination based on age in educational access and public service delivery.

3. Relevance to the Whistleblower Complaint

This discriminatory language, though framed as a preference, establishes a clear institutional bias against students over 30. This bias directly aligns with the treatment experienced by the whistleblower, whose rights were obstructed while registered under FM/CV status. It strengthens the claim that arbitrary age-related filtering has been embedded into both formal and informal administrative behavior.

4. Request for Institutional Review

This appendix is submitted as part of Case EBF–AJBH–309–2025 and Court File 7.Kpk.750.239/2025/2.

We respectfully request:
1. Removal or amendment of all discriminatory age-related preferences from Semmelweis University's public documentation.
2. Investigation by the Equal Treatment Authority and Hungarian Ombudsman into implicit age bias across departments.
3. Confirmation that no internal policy legally justifies academic exclusion based on age above 30.

Reference:

1. Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary).

2. Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary).

3. Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary).

4. [SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY] Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ_HKR_III_KONYV_III_2_RESZ, 2024 Edition).

5. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2012/C 326/02), Articles 21 and 47.

6. European Higher Education Area (EHEA) Mobility and Recognition Guidelines.

7. Hungarian Ombudsman Case File: EBF–AJBH–309–2025.

8. Hungarian Administrative Court Filing: Case No. 7. Kpk. 750.239/2025/2.

9. Wardhan, S.H. (2025). Administrative Obstruction in EU Medical Education: A Legal Case Study from [SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY]. SSRN. https://ssrn.com/abstract=5346250

10. [SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY] (2024). Internal Neptun Records and Course Registration Logs [published Evidence Files].